CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1830. [NO. 696.

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BY EDWARD J. HALE,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN, } Admr's.
ALEX. D. McLEAN, }

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

Entertainment.

JAMES CARNEY respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken that large and commodious House lately occupied by Mr. Lewis Bryan, at the corner of Pollok and Middle Streets, where he will open, on the 10th of the present month,

A House of Entertainment.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that no exertions shall be wanting to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may think proper to favour him with their company. His Table shall always be furnished with the best the market affords, and his Stables supplied with all kinds of provender, and an attentive Ostler. ☞Travellers may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to their horses.

Newbern, 4th September 1830. §95 3t.§

Trustee's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust made to the subscriber by John Black, I will offer at public sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 21st day of October next,

Two Hundred Acres of Land,

On the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the land formerly owned by Robert Raiford, and the land owned by James Seawell, now Boon and Davis, two miles from Fayetteville.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN W. SANDFORD, *Trustee.*

Sept. 28, 1830.—95-*ts*

To Rent,

WILL be rented at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, those convenient

Store Houses,

on the North East corner of Market Square and on Green Street, belonging to the estate of Duncan McLeran, dec'd, at present occupied by Mr. John McLeran and Mr. John Lippitt.

Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. STRANGE, *C. & M. E.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1830 — 95-4t

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

COLLECTION OF TOLLS.

WHEREAS the Cape Fear Navigation Company, at a general annual meeting of the Stockholders, held in Fayetteville, July 1819, proceeded to establish, in conformity to the provisions of the charter, the following Rates of Tolls upon commodities transported on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, of which public notice was at the time given. All persons whom it may concern, will therefore

☞TAKE NOTICE,

That from and after this date, agreeable to a Resolution of the President and Directors of said Company, the lower edge of Tillinghast's Landing, on Cape Fear River, at Campbellton, is fixed on as the point at which all Boats ascending and descending the river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, shall pay the Tolls levied by the Ordinance aforesaid. The amount of Tolls estimated at the annexed Rates, will be required to be paid to the Agent and Collector of the Company by the master or owner, before the boat will be permitted to pass. And in order to facilitate the collection of the tolls, and prevent delay of the bost, it is required of the Skipper or owner of the boat, to keep a correct list of the freight taken on board, a true transcript of which must be delivered to the Agent and Collector at the point designated. On failure to comply with these requisitions, the boat will be subject to detention, and the expense of the examination will be a charge against the owner of the boat, to be collected with the tolls. The following section of the charter will be rigorously enforced against every boat attempting to pass without paying the tolls, to wit: "And if any vessel shall pass without paying the tolls, then the said Collectors respectively, may lawfully seize such boat or vessel, and sell the same at auction for ready money, after advertising the sale at least ten days; the money arising from which sale, so far as is necessary, shall be applied towards paying the said tolls and all expenses of seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner; and the person having the direction of such vessel shall be liable for such tolls if the same is not paid by the sale aforesaid."

The following are the Rates of Tolls established by the Company, to wit:

RATES OF TOLL DOWN THE RIVER.

On each and every hhd. of Tobacco,		20 cts.
	bale of Cotton,	10
	barrel of Flour,	3
	bushel of Wheat,	1
	bushel of Corn,	1
	barrel of Spirits,	5
	cask of Flaxseed,	7

All other articles 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, to be established from the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825.

RATES OF TOLL UP THE RIVER.

On each and every bushel of Salt,	1 ct.
On each and every pipe or hhd. of Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, Crockery, Hardware, Dry Goods, or other articles,	25
On each and every ton of bar Iron,	20
barrel of Merchandize,	5
tierce of ditto,	10
tierce of Lime,	

Dry Goods and other packages of Merchandize or articles not enumerated, 10 per cent. on the amount of freight, by the printed Rates of the 7th August, 1825. By order of the Company,

GEO. McNEILL, *Agent.*

September 16, 1830. §94-6w.§

Blanks for sale.

To Rent,

Those large and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses and Stores on Hay Street, belonging to the estate of the late David Smith. They will be rented on accommodating terms, either singly or together. Apply to

P. DAILEY, Market Square.

September 15. §93tf.§

Notice.

AT the September Term, 1830, of Cumberland County Court, Letters of Administration were granted to the Subscribers on the estate of *David Smith*, deceased. This is therefore to request all persons indebted to the said estate to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ELIZABETH SMITH, *Adm'rx.*
P. DAILEY, *Adm'r.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1830. §93-tf§

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square.

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the utmost care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and silk Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7 4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks, [sians,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Circas-
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6-4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkfs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats, [Gloves,
Ladies' black and white English and French silk
Do do do do Hose,
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring and black Mode,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dresses
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes.

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do. do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Brogans
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella, Morocco and seal skin Shoes
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries.

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Cigars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

Just received and for sale,

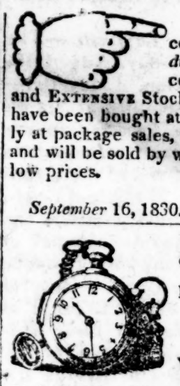
10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,

For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*



The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS,* comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. §93tf.§

J. Campbell,

Is just receiving from N. York, a new supply of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

Silver and plated Ware, Military Goods, Musical Instruments, &c.,

Which having been purchased on the best terms, are offered for sale at unusually low prices. The assortment consists in part of

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, plain and common Watches,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,
Diamond, pearl, jet, paste and common Breastpins and Finger Rings,
Ladies' fine gold & coral Necklaces, topaz set, filligre, jet and plain Ear Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, &c.
Silver tea and table Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives,
Silver mounted and plated Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, richly ornamented Tea Trays, Bread Baskets and waiters, a handsome assortment of brass Andirons, Fenders, Shovels and Tongs,
Silver Spectacles, Thimbles, self pointed and plain Pencils, Tooth-picks, steel, gilt and ribbon Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Rogers's fine Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, Hemming's superior Needles,
Surveyor's Compasses and Chains, Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, Backgammon Boards, coat and hair Brushes, Otto of Rose, Cologne and Lavender Waters, Balm of Columbia, Macassar and Bear's Oil, handsome Pocket Books, Walking Canes, &c.
Military Lace, Buttons and Stars, Swords, Sashes, Epauletts and Plumes, Pocket Pistols, silver gilt & Morocco mounted Dirks, percussion Caps, &c.
Musical Boxes, Violins, Flutes, Flageoletts, Drums and Fifes, Violin Strings and Bows, Instruction Books, and Music for the Piano.

☞Clock and Watch Repairing and other work in the line, strictly attended to.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1830. §94tf§

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Wednesday the 8th inst., an indented Apprentice to the tailoring business, named DAVID JAMES. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me in Fayetteville, but no expenses paid or thanks given. All persons are forewarned harboring, trading with, or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

THOS. FOSTER.

September 17, 1830. §94-3w.§

William and Mary College.

THE Lectures in this institution, will commence as usual on the last Monday in October. The subjects taught are

1st. Belles Letters, Rhetoric, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Criticism in reference to the fine Arts, and the Philosophy of the passions, } A. EMPIE, Pres. and Profes.

2d. Mathematics—F. S. CAMPBELL STEWART, Professor.

3. Law and Police—JAMES SEMPLE, Professor.

4th. Political Law and History—THOMAS R. DEW, Professor.

5th. Ancient Languages—DABNEY BROWN, Professor.

6th. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry—WM. B. ROGERS, Professor.

The expenses of a Student for board, including washing, fuel, &c.	$120
Fees to three Professors $20 each, and Metaphysical class from the 22d of February, $10,	70
Matriculation Fee,	5
	195
The expenses of a Student, the second year,	185

Law Students should bring with them, the Virginia Laws, acts of Congress and Tucker's Blackstone.—They will have the use of a well selected Library; necessary expenses for the course, $115

The School of Ancient Languages, in which, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography, make a part of the course of Instruction, begins on the first day of October, and ends on the last day of August; expenses, $120

The Faculty is not authorized to permit a Student to board out of College, except at the written request of the parent or Guardian, nor in any case is more to be paid for board, than the charges above mentioned; one-half of which must be paid when the student enters College, and the other half, at the expiration of half the term.

It is believed that the Laws and Regulations of this Institution as recently modified, present so many inducements to studious and orderly habits, and provide so many checks to indolence and misconduct, as to secure the utmost diligence and propriety of behaviour on the part of the Scholars and Students. For the information of the religious community, it may be proper to remark, that by a statute of the Visiters, the college chapel has been opened, and students (without being compelled) will have an opportunity of attending prayers every morning previous to the commencement of the daily Collegiate exercises.

They, who are desirous to enter any of the classes, the ensuing session, are earnestly advised to be present at the commencement of the course, as much injury will result from delay in this particular.

A. EMPIE, Pres.

September 3. 92-eow7w.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

BLANKS,

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

DUKE OF ORLEANS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Duke of Orleans, now King of France, spent several months in Philadelphia, in the year 1796.—His whole conduct here was devoid of pride or dis-content. The times seemed to indicate a total loss of rank and fortune; yet he was cheerful and resigned; nothing, indeed, could be more unpresuming and gentlemanly than his demeanor here. My intercourse with him was frequent. He came to Philadelphia from Hamburg in the ship America, commanded by Captain Ewing. On landing, he was invited by David Coningham, Esq., now alive, to lodge at his house in Front street, where he was visited by many gentlemen of the city, and entertained very hospitably for several weeks. Mr. Coningham, as one of the house of Coningham and Nesbitt, was consignee and owner of the ship.

Not long after his arrival in Philadelphia, he was joined by his two brothers, the Dukes de Monpensier and Beaujolois. These young princes had been confined by the authorities of France, in the Chateau D'If, situate on an island in the Mediterranean, opposite to Marseilles, and obtained their liberty on condition of going to America. For want of a better conveyance, they took their passage in a brig that had on board upwards of a hundred of our countrymen, just released from slavery at Algiers. They bore their exile with becoming fortitude; appearing like their elder brother submissive and cheerful. I saw them often in society. On one occasion, meeting the three brothers in the street, Mr. D'Orleans (for so the elder brother was always called) told me that he had just heard that his good friend Captain Ewing, of the ship America, was at the wharf, on his return from Hamburg, and that he wished to take him by the hand, and introduce his brothers to him. I accompanied them to Ross' wharf, where the America had that moment hauled in. Captain Ewing came on shore, and was received by Mr. D'Orleans with the warmest cordiality, and presented to the brothers. This evidence of kind feeling on the part of the princes, and total absence of all pride or notion of superiority, showed that in them exalted birth, and royal education, were no obstacles to the adoption of our own plain republican manners.

Shortly after, they travelled all three on horseback to Pittsburg. I saw them pass along Market street, equipt as Western traders then used to ride—having a blanket over the saddle, and their saddle bags on each side. When they returned, Mr. D'Orleans hired a very humble apartment in Fourth near Prune street, where I visited him. He did me the favour to trace the route he had just taken, on a map that hung in his room, and told me that they managed very well along the road; taking care of themselves at the taverns, and leaving their horses to be groomed by the *only* servant they had with them. "We could have done very well," said he, "without any servant, had we not been anxious about our horses."

These distinguished exiles afterwards descended the Mississippi, and went to the Havana, and from thence to Cadiz; and subsequently having made their peace with the brothers of Louis the 16th, the present King Philip married a princess of the reigning Bourbons of Naples.

We had in Philadelphia at the time they were here, Talleyrand, the Duke de Liancourt, Volney, De Noailles, Talon, and many others; most of whom returned to France, and played a part in the post-republican scenes of the revolutionary drama.

It is worthy of remark, that the King of England and the King of France have both been in Philadelphia.

The proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies on 10th of August, were not important. Several elections of Members of Deputies were annulled. On the same day, at a session of the Chamber of Peers, the oath to observe the charter was taken by its members. The following are its words: "I swear to be faithful to the King, to obey the constitutional charter and the laws of the Kingdom, and to conduct myself in all respects, like a good and loyal Peer of France." The oath to observe the Charter could not be taken at the same time by the Chamber of Deputies, on account of the accidental want of the previous notice required by the forms of the Chamber. *One hundred and three* Peers were present, to all of whom the oath was administered, with the exception of the Viscount D'Ambray, who refused it, with the following remark: "My conscience and my affections require that I should abstain from sitting in this Chamber. My old oath does not permit it." He immediately left the Chamber. A list is published in the Paris Journal of 128 Peers who were absent, and will have an opportunity of taking the oath at a future meeting. On taking the oath, the Duke de Fitz James, an illegitimate son of Charles X, made the following speech:

The Duke de Fitzjames, on being called, rose.—(Great attention and profound silence.)—"Having been absent from home for some days on a short journey, I suddenly learned that a dreadful thunderbolt had fallen on France, and that the royal family had disappeared in the tempest. The firing of the guns which proclaimed a new King seemed to await my arrival yesterday into the capital, and to-day I am summoned to this Chamber to take a new oath. I have never made a sport of my word, and with me the obligation of an oath has always been sacred. I have only taken two oaths during my life; the first in early youth, to Louis XVI. of blessed memory; the second, in 1814, to the constitutional charter, the principles of which had long been implanted in my heart, and which I rejoiced to see made the law of France. I defy any living being to accuse me of having been unfaithful to these two oaths—(unequivocal marks of assent)—You will, perhaps, do me the justice to admit, that in this Chamber I have never delivered an opinion which had not for its foundation the very text of the constitutional charter; and I call honor to witness that for these sixteen years there never has arisen in my heart any wish which was not conformable to that charter. Being tried by misfortune almost on my entrance into life, I was, in adversity, early taught to submit to the decrees of Providence, and to fortify myself against storms. How to remain faithful to a hopeless cause has long been known in my family, and in that respect we have not a new lesson to learn—(Fresh marks of assent, and several Peers shed tears).—Doubtless I deplore, and shall ever deplore, the fate of Charles X. Long honored by his bounty, no one knows better than I all the virtues of his heart. Even when deceived by Ministers, even more imbecile than perfidious—(a number of voices, "Yes, yes!")—when too vainly, alas! I endeavored to make him hear the truth, which was so criminally concealed from him—(a new movement)—I declare now, and shall always declare, that I never heard him express any wish that had not for its object the happiness of the French people, and the prosperity of France. This justice it is my duty to render him. These sentiments which will ever live in my grateful heart, and which would stifle me if I did not give them free vent, I love to pour out before you, and I should pity him to whom they could give offence. Yes! to my latest breath,—so long as a drop of blood makes my heart beat,—on the scaffold, if ever I am destined there to lay my head—I shall boldly avow my love and respect for my old master. I shall say that he did not deserve his fate, and that the French who never knew him, have been unjust towards him—(Agitation.) But at this moment I am myself too only a Frenchman, and in the situation in which I am placed, I am bound to devote myself entirely to my country. This high consideration for the safety of France is doubtless the only one which can have induced so many wise minds to concur in promulgating with such precipitation, acts which have within six days decided the destinies of France—(More emotion).—Every thing was consummated, and you beheld anarchy ready to seize upon and devour us. I cannot be deaf to the influence of those motives. It is to them alone I sacrifice all the feelings which during sixteen years have attached me to life. These sentiments, impelling me by irresistible violence, make me open my mouth to pronounce the oath required of me."—(Bravo! Bravo!)

This speech made an impression on the assembly which we cannot describe. It was unanimously ordered to be printed.

"*Short and Sweet.*"—The news of the events in Paris was carried to Brussels by pigeons; and as a pigeon cannot carry more words than a telegraph, the art of laconic writing is necessarily in request. One of them is said to have borne this pithy sentence: "Paris up—the King down—the Ministers off."

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., SEPT. 4.

Distressing effect of Carbonic Acid Gas.—On the evening of Monday last, Thomas W. Woollard, a Shoemaker of this place, descended into his well for the purpose of removing a small quantity of water which prevented his making a blast. His wife, who was standing at the top of a wall, observed him apparently to faint, and, despatching one of her children to a neighbor's for help, descended to his assistance. A gentleman who lives on the opposite side of the street, on receiving the intelligence, hastened over with three negro fellows, and on arriving at the well, saw Mrs. Woollard lying across the body of her husband struggling for breath and senseless. One of the negro men, with a cord fastened round his body, descended by the curbing of the well, but on arriving near the bottom he imprudently untied himself; he was stooping to tie Mrs. W. but suddenly raising himself he staggered a few seconds and fell. By this time a number of persons had collected about the well, but intimidated by the fate of the negro, none appeared willing to venture down. At length Mr. Samuel Wallace descended and succeeded in tying the rope round the body of Mrs. W. when they were both drawn up. Mr. James Wallace descended next, and was drawn up with Mr. W. Col. James Gilliam descended last, and was drawn up with the negro.—Restorative measures were immediately resorted to by Doctors Threadway, Becton, Holmes and Rucker.—All efforts to resuscitate Mr. Woollard proved unavailing; he appeared to be entirely dead when first brought up.—Mrs. W. has partially revived, but has lain in a state of insensibility ever since, and the chance of her recovery is thought to be small. The negro fellow, through the unremitting exertions of Dr. Threadway, was revived in about two hours, and since, under the management of Dr. Rucker, has been gradually improving, and is now considered out of danger. This dreadful catastrophe is the result of the temerity of Mr. Woollard, in descending into his well, without any precautionary measures in case of an accident, after he had by repeated experiments ascertained that fire was immediately extinguished on being let down into the well, and been informed of the deleterious nature of the gas generated in such places, and of the means of obviating it by unslacked lime. He has left four small children, who were dependent on him for a support, in a destitute and helpless condition.

A respectable correspondent in Claiborne, Alabama, writes as follows:—"Living in that portion of Alabama which is settled principally by South Carolinians, I am happy in being able to say that the excitement in their native State does not extend to them. We deprecate the doctrines of the Nullifiers. We are already in favor of Internal Improvement, and there are many able supporters of the Tariff. This will ultimately become a sugar region. Many planters have eight and ten acres in cultivation, and in places five joints have already formed. Several persons have made, in common kettles, sugar enough for their family use."—*National Gazette.*

In April last there died at Plezkow, in the Government of Novegered, Russia, a farmer named Michoffsky, who had attained the wonderful age of 165 years. He led a very sober life, though occasionally he partook of ardent spirits. He never ate meat more than twice a-week. At 120 he still labored in the field, and only desisted on account of a sprain in the foot. He has left four children, thirty-eight grand-children, and sixteen great-grand children, his mother lived to the age of 117, and one of his sisters to 112, but his father died at 52.

Large Peaches.—The Editor of the Jackson (Tennessee) Gazette was lately presented with a peach, from a tree on the plantation of the late Dr. Fenner, which weighed 15 ounces, and measured 12 inches round.

The Editor of the Indiana Gazette was also presented by Mr. James Givan, with a peach which weighed 17 ounces, and measured 12¾ inches round.

A brutal jester.—"During these disturbances, (during the reign of Edward VI.) Sir Antony Kyngstone, Provost on the Western Army, distinguished himself by the promptitude of his decisions and the *pleasantry* with which he accompanied them. Having *dined* with the Mayor of Bodmin, he asked him if the gallows were sufficiently strong? The Mayor replied that he thought so. "Then," said Kyngstone, "go up and try"—and hanged him without further ceremony. [Pleasant indeed!] "On another occasion, having received information against a miller, he proceeded to the mill, and not finding the master at home, ordered his servant to the gallows, bidding him be content, for it was the best service which he had ever rendered to his master."

Lingard's History of England.

FOREIGN.

New York, Sept. 25.

By the Canada, from Liverpool, we have our regular files of London papers to the 16th ult., inclusive, which though they add nothing in the way of absolute news, furnish some details to complete the picture—and first of England. It is certain that the recent elections for Parliament have resulted in a loss of members friendly to the administration of the Duke of Wellington. On this head the London Spectator of the 14th August thus remarks:—

RESULT OF THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—*What have the Ministry gained?*—We might put another question, to which a *positive* answer would be more easily returned, What have the Ministry lost? They were to gain ninety-three votes. According to the most accurate calculations, they have lost forty or fifty; and a much larger number, if we add to these many of their former thoroughgoing supporters, who, by the pledges they have voluntarily entered into, must be thoroughgoing supporters no more. Every where that the popular voice could be heard, it has been expressed in one way. "Reduction of expenditure—abolition of monopoly—reform of the representation"—the two first universally, the last in some shape or other almost universally,—have been the points insisted on by the voters, and with hardly an exception, conceded by the candidates. In every case the worst recommendation that a candidate has brought to his hustings, has been that which was once his best—his consistent support of the Administration. Indeed, the support of the Administration, uniform or occasional, has been found to operate against almost every candidate suspected of it. The best claim which any man has brought to his hustings, has been independence—independence of party—independence of the Government. The House of Commons which assembles in October, will contain more honest members, than any that has met since the Revolution, if they fulfil the promises made to their constituents.

Upon a House of Commons, constituted as that now about to assemble in England, is thus described to be, the effect of the recent events in Paris will be very great; and the enthusiasm with which the English nation seems to have entered into the proceedings of the Parisians will urge on "reforms" in England with an overwhelming power. Indeed, as regards both France and England, the day of extravagant royal expenditures, of sinecures, of venerable abuses, seems to be passed, and the people will have a voice potential in regulating the just expenditure of the monies drawn from their industry.

In London, Manchester, Birmingham, and other parts of the kingdom, town meetings were held, expressing the admiration of the inhabitants of the valor, self-devotion, and moderation of the French, in their contest with, and overthrow of an oppressive government. At all these meetings subscriptions were opened for the relief of the wounded, and of the families of the killed.

It is calculated that there will be at most not more than nine or ten Roman Catholic Members in the new Parliament, and that of these the majority will be returned for places in England.

There are 126 new members elected to the House of Commons from England and Wales alone.

Lord John Russell lost his election for Bedford by the casting vote of the mayor. The number was, for Lord John Russell 490, Capt. Polkill 490—the mayor determined in favor of Capt. Polkill who is described as the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre.

It is stated in Bell's Weekly Messenger of 15th August, that *Sir Frederick Lamb* is to be the Ambassador commissioned to convey the congratulations of the British Court to the King of the French.

As to the late King of France and his family, we see nothing to add; unless it be the fact, communicated by a correspondent of the London Courier, that after the abdication of Charles X. and the Duke of Angouleme, the little court around that fallen monarch, applied the titles of *Majesty* and *Sire* to the Duke of Bordeaux,—in doing which they took example from Charles and the Duke of Angouleme.

New York, September 28.

A day or two later from Europe.—The brig Hudson, arrived at Boston, brings London papers to the 18th August, with Paris dates to the 15th.

It is stated in the last French papers that "private letters from Bayonne announce in the most positive manner, that the country from St. Sebastian to Saragossa was in full insurrection, and that General Mina passed through Bordeaux the 8th, and had entered Spain at the head of 5000 men."

Prince Polignac, the late French Minister, had arrived at Altona, and intended to proceed to Russia.

Capt. Lord, of the Hudson, informs that the ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, having on board the ex-king Charles 10th, and his followers, arrived at the Isle of Wight on the evening of the 17th August, and that his Majesty William 4th happened to be there at the time.

The U. S. sloop of war Concord, sailed from Copenhagen 8th August, for St. Petersburg, having on board Mr. Randolph, Minister to Russia.

It would seem that the Ambassadors of the principal European Courts at Paris had not recognised the government of the new King.

The French Peers, whose titles had been suppressed by the new government, had formally protested against that act.

A private letter of Aug. 12, announces, that on a report being spread of Charles X. having the intention to intrench himself in the peninsula of Cotentin, a position from whence the whole country could be inundated, the National Guard of Cherbourg immediately marched to compel the escort of the ex-King to leave him at the Bridges of Dover.—*Paris Messager.*

London, August 18.

A report reached this city this afternoon that communications had been received by the Austrian Ambassador to the effect, that the Cabinet of Vienna had not only determined not to acquiesce in the elevation of Louis Philippe I. to the throne of France, but that instructions had been already issued to march an army of 60,000 men upon Italy. For our part we do not think this report entitled to credit. It is, however, mentioned by a respectable evening paper, the Standard, it being current at the west end of the town.

CHARLES X.—The latest tidings of the Ex-King, announced his arrival at the Isle of Wight on the evening of th 19th August. It appears he had travelled to Cherbourg and that the people all along had manifested great curiosity to see the relict of fallen greatness. The agents of the existing government had made great precaution, to protect him from popular violence or insult. The national guards were kept out of sight as far as practicable. In consequence of this, the King and his followers were treated with the more respect.

Mean time he is said to be dejected. On the 11th he arrived at Vine and passed the night. On leaving next morning he wept bitterly, as did the Duchess of Angouleme and the Duchess of Berry. Her children, the Duke of Bordeaux and his sister, were playing, unaffected by the events on which destiny was precipitating them.

The Times of 18th of August states that orders had been received at the Custom House Portsmouth, to suffer all articles landed for Charles X, to pass without examination. It was supposed that he would go and remain a few days in England and embark thence for Naples, and some thought for Palermo.

It was supposed that the Algerine affairs might yet excite discord between England and France. There was little doubt of insurrections in Spain, and of the march of an Austrian army toward Italy. It is also supposed that the people of Piedmont, and of the Netherlands will rise against their rulers. Should the Austrians interfere to put down the Piedmontese, or should the Prussians take part against the people of the Netherlands, it is taken for granted in Paris that France will take part with the Piedmontese and Flemings.

Private correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, AUG. 14.—It appears from the communications of those behind the scenes, that the elements of discord are more active and extensive than one might suppose, from reading the published accounts, although the actual mischief arising out of it may not be immediate. I do not draw the same conclusion as some do, that because no party is quite pleased with the election of the Duke of Orleans and its concomitant circumstances, his tenure of the crown on that account is the more precarious. In a compromise, which his appointment was, it is taken for granted that no party is altogether satisfied; and the same regard for the peace of the country which induced the leaders of all parties to acquiesce in the choice, will, I trust, induce them to abide by it.

However, it is affirmed, 1st, that the larger part of the upper classes of French desire to destroy the peerage and the Church, and to make the Constitution one which (without their being aware of such a consequence) would be wholly incompatible with the duration of a hereditary monarchy.

2. A portion—a very small one, it is true—of the gentry are Napoleonists, and an enormous body of the lower classes; although the desire for Napoleon II. is combined with one for a free Constitution.—Thousands of the Parisian mob fought on the 28th and following days of July, to the cry of Napoleon II.

3 Nevertheless, the majority of proprietors, now that the event has taken place, will be sure to resist any attempt, from any quarter, to disturb the public peace, by another change in the nature of the existing government, or the person of the Monarch.

4. It is affirmed by intelligent men of more than one party, that had Lafayette but faltered in his approbation of the Duke of Orleans as King, there would have been a Republic proclaimed within twelve hours, and Lafayette made President, to the exclusion of every rival. A distinguished person remarked to me, that "no event of such vast importance as the accession Philip I. was ever attended with less of resistance or enthusiasm—and amidst all the demonstrations of the newspapers, no one seems to feel for the present King either admiration or affection." This tallies with what I remember being told some months ago, (what I then could not bring myself to believe) that the Duke of Orleans was not personally popular.

5. It is expected by members of the new government of France, that Austria will, ere long, declare war against her. An insurrection of the Piedmontese is considered certain, and the march of an Austrian army to repress them, on the same principle as that of the Austrian attack on Naples. This movement France will decidedly resist.

New York, Sept. 30.

Late from Europe.—The Journal of Commerce of this morning furnishes us with later dates from Paris, which tend, we think, to confirm the hopes we have all along indulged of the stability of things in France. The proclamation of the King, calling upon all subjects to obey the laws, and declaring his determination not to "permit others to reject an authority to which he must submit himself;" in announcing most emphatically the new and important truth in France, that the King is the creature of the law—will carry public opinion along with him, in his efforts to uphold and enforce that law. The skilful and monitory speech too, of Lafayette, at the banquet given to him by the city of Paris, will have great influence; for who shall gainsay the wisdom of this spotless veteran of so many revolutions?" It must be admitted, however, that the very fact of this royal proclamation and these warnings from Lafayette having been found necessary, proves that partial disorder exists; but that, we again repeat, was to be expected—was inevitable after such an uprising of a whole people, and cannot, we think, be fairly considered as any indication of national uneasiness or discontent, under the new order of things.

The story of the King of England being at Cowes or in its neighborhood, when the ex-Sovereign of France arrived, turns out to be fallacious, as is that of Austria having marched a large force towards Italy.

Cowes, Aug. 18.—Arrived here this morning, the American ships *Great Britain* and *Charles Carroll*, from Cherbourg, having on board the ex-King of France, Duke and Duchess d'Angouleme, Duchess de Berri with her two children (the Duke de Bordeaux and his sister,) with their respective suites, among whom we noticed Marshal Marmont (Duke of Ragusa,) Gen. Count Dogherty, Duke de Polignac, &c. With the exception of the ex-King and the Dauphin, the rest of the Royal party landed, and have taken up their residence at the Fountain Hotel. The two former remain on board the Great Britain until the instructions of government shall be received, or the result of their mission to London be ascertained.

Grand Entertainment to Lafayette.—The city of Paris has offered to-day, Aug. 15th, a municipal banquet to Gen. Lafayette.—The company invited assembled at six o'clock at the hotel of the Prefect; among them were the King's ministers, members of the Chamber of Peers and of the Deputies, the members of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the Court of Cassation, the Court of accounts, the Royal Tribunal of Paris, of the Tribunals of the First Instance and of Commerce, of the Council General of the Departments, and of the Council of Prefecture. The Mayors and their Adjuncts, the Staff, the Commander of the Legions, and principal officers of the Division of Paris, the Commander of the troops forming the garrison of Paris, pupils of the Polytechnic School, of the Schools of Law and Medicine, members of the four Academies of the Institute of France, and of the learned, literary, and philanthropic societies of the capital, and a great number of men eminent in science, literature and the arts.

The banquet was for 350 persons. At the dessert, Count Alexander Laborde, Prefect of the Seine, rose and proposed the following toast:—"The French Nation and the King of the French." The company replied by an unanimous cry and reiterated acclamations.

The second toast was given by General Lobau, Senior of the Municipal Commission—"To General Lafayette."

After the acclamations with which this toast was received, General Lafayette rose, and in the midst of the most profound silence expressed himself in the following terms:

My dear fellow colleagues, it is with a delicious emotion that I thank you for the manner in which you have received the toast proposed in your name by my honorable and patriotic colleague. When the population of Paris rose spontaneously to repel aggression and reconquer its rights—the rights of us all—the imprescriptible rights of the human race—it deigned to remember an old servant of the rights of the people in proclaiming me its chief; in associating my name with its triumphs, it has recompensed the vicissitudes of a whole life. This people, so great during the combat, has shown itself still greater by its generosity. To-day it is, with the deep-rooted sentiment of its sovereignty, its true interest that it must organize its victory. Already all the patriotic opinions have frankly rallied round a constitutional and popular throne. The acclamations of the capital, the accounts from all the departments, testify a general assent to their choice. There will be a difference of sentiment on many other points—all opinions are free—the press is at hand to enlighten, to warn, public men, and all the citizens; but there is an observation which my old experience ought to submit to you.

The nation had conquered in '89, national and social rights had been proclaimed and organized, force could do nothing against us; then arose that fatal system of division and anarchy, the deplorable consequences of which you all know; and have we not since seen agents of that false system, emissaries of Coblentz and of foreign powers, impudently claim their salary? But the exquisite good sense of the actual population will preserve us from that misfortune. You are no longer those generations of the ancient regime, astonished at learning they had rights and duties, you are the children, the pupils of the revolution, and your conduct in the great days of glory and liberty, has just shown the difference.

Surrounded by so many persons, formerly and recently distinguished, who awake in me so many recollections of attachment, of gratitude, and of respect; and among whom I am pleased to meet our heroes of the barricades, invited by the magistrates of the capital to this patriotic banquet; I feel that they have intended to give to the National Guard of Paris a testimony of affection in the person of a chief, whose constant sentiment has been that of a respectful subordination to the civil authority; but how can I express to all and to each, the emotions of my heart? I shall confine myself to proposing to you the following toast:—*"The glorious Parisian population!"*

At these words, "the glorious Parisian Population," the acclamations of the company burst forth with increased vivacity. The orchestra played patriotic airs. Gen. Lafayette rising indicated that the banquet was concluded, and the company again assembled in the saloons.

Paris, Aug. 17.—It is stated with certainty, that the King received to-day an autograph letter from his Majesty William IV. containing the most positive expressions of good understanding with France and the King of the French.

A letter from Leipsic, dated July 30, says—"Our city has been a theatre of disorders during the last few days; the people rose against the authorities; the riot lasted for several days, the soldiers used their bayonets; a citizen was killed and several wounded. The University and the citizens united to pay distinguished honors to the dead."

The German Letter which gives this news does not explain the cause of the tumult.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The editors of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce are favored with commercial letters from Liverpool, to August 26th, inclusive. The most important details are given below. On the 26th, the sales of Cotton extended to 3000 bales at steady prices, viz. Upland, 6 3-4 a 7 3-8; 600 at 7 1-8; Orleans, 7 a 7 3-4: Alabama, 6 3-4 a 7d.

Liverpool, August 23, 1830.—The transactions in Cotton last week were extremely moderate, only 7260 bales having found buyers, viz: 10 sea island, 14; 270 stained, 6¼ a 12¾; 2300 Upland, 6¼ a 7 5-8; 1050 Orleans, 6 3-4 a 8 1-8; 10 do 8¼; 1500 Alabama, 6¼ a 7 5-8, 1640 Brazils, 7 7-8 a 9¼; 40 Egyptian, 8¼ a 9 3-8; 10 West India 9¼; 430 East India, 5¼ a 6 1-8. Notwithstanding the limited demand throughout the week, holders did not shew any anxiety to press sales, and we cannot therefore notice any change in prices, the business done being at full previous rates; about 500 bales of the American were taken on speculation during the week, and the import in same period was 13,400 bales; since the 1st Jan. it amounts to 594,700, against 532,280, to the same period last year; the increase from the U. States is 99,600 bales. The sales of Cotton on Saturday and to-day are computed at 4000 bales without change in the market generally. There has been a moderate business doing in Wheat and Flour at lower prices; the weather has been generally favorable for a week past throughout the country, and in many parts of the Southern counties, the harvest is proceeding rapidly; the duty on Flour is now 1s 7½d per brl; and the present prices are, for bonded 30s a 32s, and duty paid 33s a 35s pr. brl., but the future currency will depend mainly on the weather. Tobacco, the sales are not weighty.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The following are extracts from a letter of the London Morning Chronicle. Its date is of the 8th of August.

"I think we shall have peace! But believe me, that question depended on the voice of one man—and that man was General Lafayette. If on Friday night, when 1200 of the bravest and most intelligent of the youth of Paris marched down to the Chamber of Deputies to demand that there should be no hereditary Peerage, and in fact no Chamber of Peers; if, I say, at that moment Gen. Lafayette had said to those brave young men, "Yes, my friends, we will have a Republic," before 24 hours France would have been declared a Republic by the people. I do not say by the Peers—by the Deputies—by the Bankers—by the rich merchants, or men of property; but I do say by those who effected this Revolution—that is to say, by the People. And even yesterday, if in the Chamber of Deputies, when Lafayette rose to address the House, when there was the silence of death, and when each one dared not to breathe till they had heard some few words from this Republican hero—if then, Lafayette had said, "Gentlemen, I protest against your proceedings; France shall have a Charter, but shall not have a King," France would have had no King, and France would have maintained her position though millions should have been slain. It is to General Lafayette that the Duke of Orleans owes the Crown, which to-morrow will be placed upon his head The Royalists and Ultra-Royalists were prepared to a man to support the Republican party.

Last night was the triumph of the sovereignty of the people. M. Lafayette, whose gray hairs and trembling limbs proclaim his lengthened days, can now descend to the tomb exulting and content. Last night, when he beheld the vast multitudes of applauding citizens confirming by their approbation the choice which their Representatives had made, he seized the hand of Orleans, and said, "We have performed a good work. You are the Chief we needed! This is the best of Republics!!"

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 10th, to the Editor of the Boston Centinel.

"Gen Lafayette can now be ranked with Washington without exaggeration. His late conduct has capped the climax of his glory. Few people at present realize the degree to which he is entitled to our admiration. When, on the first days of the contest, I was told that he had come to Paris from La Grange to accept the dangerous post of leader of the armed people, I could hardly credit the news. Who could then have divined the issue? And had it not proved successful, think of the terrible consequence to the old veteran. To escape to America with his life was the utmost he could have hoped in such an event.—But he not only accepted the command, but did not fear to appear on horseback, in military dress, in various parts of Paris, in the prosecution of his arduous undertaking. But his fearless devotion to the cause of liberty constitutes the smallest part of his claim to our admiration. It is his magnanimity, his wonderful disinterestedness, and the purity of his patriotism, that rank him with Washington. It must be recollected that he is an avowed Republican, that he has always desired a Republic for France. And yet the new King, Philip I., is indebted to him personally for his Crown. Yes! I am confident of this extraordinary fact. It is not generally known that a Republic would certainly have been established, of which Lafayette might have been at the head, had it not been for his noble and disinterested preference of his country to himself. But he reflected that a Republic, at this crisis, would be at the risk of foreign or civil war, or both. He was not afraid of either. He knew that he and the people could maintain a Republic against both foreign and domestic foes. But he knew, also, that the Duke of Orleans would make a "Republican" King, and at the same time not endanger the public tranquility. The magnanimous Lafayette, then, did not hesitate to give the Duke his support, without which he never could have reigned. This I gather, not from newspapers, but from the state of the public mind, expressed in innumerable ways, and particularly when the people came so near stopping the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies the other day, and when nobody could calm them but Lafayette People now cry about the streets medals of "Lafayette, Pere des Francais."

EVENTS IN FRANCE.

At the present moment, the following chronological memoranda, from the Boston Evening Transcript, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

1789. Commencement of the French Revolution. Bastile destroyed and Gen. Lafayette elected commander of the National Guards. The liberty of the press was decreed, and all privileges and distinctions of orders abolished by the National Assembly.

1790. Abolition of Hereditary Nobility.

1791 Lafayette resigned the command of the National Guards. The King arrested and confined.

1792. All records of Nobility burnt. Lafayette made prisoner by the Austrians. Royalty abolished and all distinctions in society discarded. The calendar altered and the names of the months changed.

1793. Louis XVI. beheaded Jan. 21, and France declared a Republic. The Queen beheaded October 16. The Duke of Orleans beheaded November 6. The Christian Religion suppressed.

1794. Danton beheaded April 4. The Princess Elizabeth beheaded May 12. Robespierre and his party destroyed; himself and brother executed. The Press declared free.

1795. Insurrection of the Jacobins, 19 executed. Louis XVIII. refuses to accept the Kingdom of France unless its ancient power was restored. An insurrection at Paris. Napoleon Bonaparte commands the Troops of the Convention, and first distinguishes himself as a General.

1796. Charles X., then Count d'Artois, landed in England. Louis XVII. died in prison. Bonaparte distinguishes himself by his victories over the allied forces.

1797. Bonaparte defeats the army of the Pope. The banished clergy permitted to return, on swearing to support the Constitution. Lafayette and his companions released from the prison at Olmutz.

1798. The French army under Berthier enters Rome. The French troops enter Switzerland. All intercourse between France and the Americans suspended. Bonaparte lands in Egypt.

1799. Bonaparte defeated in several engagements with the continental powers. The Duke d'Angouleme marries the daughter of Louis XVI. Bonaparte offers peace to England, and is refused.

1800. Battle of Morengo. Bonaparte narrowly escapes death from the explosion of the *infernale.*

1801. Bonaparte recalls the exiled clergy. Celebration of the general peace at Paris. Bonaparte refuses to have a statue erected to him, during his lifetime.

1802. The Catholic religion established in France Mr. Fox visits Paris, and is received with distinction by the First Consul. 40,000 French troops enter Switzerland and subdue the country.

1803. Great Britain declares war against France. Bonaparte orders all Englishmen, residing in France, to be arrested. Preparations made for the invasion of England. Bonaparte offers Louis XVIII. a pension for life.

1804. A conspiracy against Bonaparte discovered. The Duke d'Enghien shot by his orders. Bonaparte crowned Emperor.

1805. War between France, Russia, and Austria. Georgian Calendar restored in France. The French enter Vienna.

1806. Joseph Bonaparte crowned King of Naples. Louis Bonaparte crowned King of Holland.

1807. Louis XVIII. under the title of Count de Lille, lands in England.

1808. Napoleon establishes a National University. The King of France is joined in England by the Queen and the Duchess d'Angouleme.

1809. The French cross the Danube. An armistice takes place between Austria and France.

1810. Napoleon marries the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria. Holland annexed to France.

1811. The King of Rome, the present Duke of Reichstadt, was born.

1812. Napoleon leaves Paris in May, on the Russian Campaign. The army enters Moscow 14th September. Compelled to retreat with immense loss of men.

1813. Prussia joins the Allies against France.—Austria declares war against it. A new conscription ordered to supply the loss of men who suffered in the Russian campaign, and Napoleon marches against the Allies.

1814. Napoleon puts himself at the head of the National Guard. The Allied Sovereigns march against Paris, and enter on the 31st of March. Napoleon sails for Elba April 28. Louis XVIII. enters Paris May 3d.

1815. Napoleon returned from Elba, landed in France March 1, and entered Paris on the 20th.—Battle of Waterloo, June 18th. Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, in the Northumberland, August 8th.

1816. Marshal Ney shot at Paris. Bonaparte's relatives banished France.

1817. The Empress Maria Louisa protests against the arrangements of the Holy Alliance.

1818. Paris evacuated by the Allied armies. Louis establishes a censorship of the press.

1819. A new and popular ministry appointed.

1820. Duke of Berri assassinated.

1821. A sham plot discovered to destroy the King and the Duke d'Angouleme. Louis appointed a new Royalist administration.

1822. Charter unpopular. Plots discovered in various quarters. Severe restrictions imposed upon the press.

1823. Louis declares his intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Spain.

1824. Treaty concluded for the occupation of Spain by a French army. Louis XVIII. died, aged 69. Succeeded by Charles X. The censorship of the press removed.

1825. Charles X. crowned at Rheims, May 29. France acknowledges the Independence of Hayti.—Gen. Lafayette arrived at Havre from the U. States in the frigate Brandywine.

1826. A statue erected at Paris in commemoration of Louis XVI.

1827. National Guards disbanded. Censorship of the press established and again relinquished.

1828. A new and more liberal Ministry formed. Revenue of France 940,410,000 francs.

1829. An entire change in the Ministry. Polignac appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Cabinet assumes an ultra Royal deportment.

1830. Algiers captured by the French troops under Gen. Bourmont. The liberty of the press suspended, and the freedom of elections curtailed. A revolution commences at Paris. The National Guard reorganized, and placed under the command of Gen. Lafayette. The Duke of Orleans appointed Lieutenant General. The tri-coloured Flag resumed.—The King escapes to Rambouillet, and there abdicates in favor of his grand-son, the Duke of Bordeaux, to the exclusion of the Dauphin Louis Antoine.—Duke of Orleans succeeds to the crown.

Discount for Cash.—The following anecdote is related of the new King of England, in an English Journal of the year 1789:

A service of plate was delivered at the Duke of Clarence's house, by his order, accompanied by the bill, amounting to £1500, which his royal highness deeming exorbitant, sent back, remarking, that he conceived the overcharge to be occasioned by the apprehension that the tradesman might be kept long out of his money He added that so far from it being his intention to pay by tedious instalments, or otherwise to distress those with whom he dealt, he had laid it down as an invariable principle, to discharge every account the moment it became due. The account was returned to his royal highness the next morning, with *three hundred pounds* taken off, and it was instantly paid.

A dreadful accident happened at Jarrow Colliery near New Castle, England. Twenty-three men and seventeen boys were killed by an explosion of inflamable air. The depth of the mine where it took place, was *one hundred and ninety fathoms* below the surface. Most of the men were married and have left families in distress and poverty.

A letter published in the Mobile Register from a merchant of that city, who has spent the summer in the interior of Alabama, says—

"The time has at length arrived when an opinion respecting the crops, can be safely expressed. The Cotton crop of Alabama will not, in my opinion, be more than two thirds as large as it was last year, and when I express this, I am fully aware that a considerable addition has been made to the acres in cultivation. I speak of counties which I have visited and the accounts from others concur in the same statement.'

The Nashville Republican estimates that the aggregate of the Cotton in Tennessee will not probably be more than a half—certainly not over two-thirds of a crop.

Of the cotton crop, the planters' estimates vary according to appearances in their particular neighborhoods, from a ⅓ to ⅔ of the ordinary production. On some plantations where the fields were very luxuriant from 15th to 20th August, and promised an abundant harvest, there will not probably be more than one half the quantity of last year; the plant being arrested in its maturity by a drought and heat of unprecedented intenseness, which has prevailed for the last fortnight. In many extensive and fertile sections, the whole product of cotton will not reach above one third of last year's crops, and in many places it will not be even one-fourth. The planters generally have commenced harvesting their crops, being fully a fortnight later than usual, owing to the backwardness of the Spring. Upon the whole view of the subject, we very much doubt whether North Alabama can, let weather be ever so favorable hereafter, yield half the quantity of last year.—*Huntsville Adv. Sept.* 4.

New York, September 29.

We understand, from an intelligent merchant, that Specie is now on its way from London to the United States, and daily we remark arrivals of specie from almost every part of the world,—a strong evidence that the United States stands now a creditor to all the leading marts of commerce; and judging from the activity and prosperity around us, indicates in all branches of trade that he who can find cause to grumble or complain in our land, would quarrel with his bread and butter—or to say the least, does not know on which side his bread is buttered. *Gazette.*

Prodigious!—It is gravely stated in a late French paper, that the German Philosophers have made the important discovery that Indian Corn is excellent for fattening hogs. The march of modern illumination is certainly astonishing!

From the Charleston Courier.

We have received from the Hon. WILLIAM JOHNSON, the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements, in reply to an invitation to be present at the meeting in Columbia, on the 20th inst.

Charleston, Sept. 16,

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge your polite invitation of the 16th ult., to a dinner in Columbia, to be given on the 20th inst. The avowed and liberal purpose of the meeting, is "with a view to discussion, and more thorough understanding of the important political topics which engage the attention of the people of this State," and of exchanging opinions with citizens from any other part of the State, who may favour you with their attendance.

I must apologize for not making an earlier acknowledgment of your favor, by informing you, that thus invited and encouraged, I immediately wrote a private letter to my friend, the Chairman of your Committee, to inquire, if he thought I could promise myself a patient hearing, while defending certain propositions which I detailed to him, and which constitute my honest views or honest errors, on the great topics which at present divide us.

I have waited for an answer, until I could wait no longer, without committing the indecorum, of not answering your invitation in due form.

I regret exceedingly, gentlemen, that I am now constrained to decline the honor intended me, by your invitation; I say emphatically, "the honor," because with the views expressed in your invitation, it is impossible that your meeting can assume the character of one of those, in which men have so often recently, been brought together, to be heated by wine and declamation, and surprised into intemperate toasts and sentiments. I would as soon be privy to intoxicating a Jury, that sat upon a case of life and death, as be partaker of a feast of the latter character.

Believing that the invitation was intended to elicit your opinion on the great topics which are to affect the approaching election, I have no difficulty, gentlemen, in expressing them in a brief and general manner.

I am altogether opposed to the doctrine of Nullification, (to use a barbarous and novel term, for want of a more direct mode of expressing an opinion) and, also to a Convention, I think it a most hazardous measure, and altogether nugatory, unless we mean to secede from the Union. And while I believe that nine tenths of those who favor the measure, are as honest in being disposed to favor it, as I in my opposition to it, yet I must be permitted to say, that I most sincerely fear, that there are among us, those who press the calling of a Convention, for the distinct purpose of so controlling our relations with the General Government, as to involve the latter in the dilemma, of either abandoning the reins of Government altogether, or of maintaining it by force. In the latter case, they flatter themselves that the States, or some of them, will take part with us, and thus, in either case, a dissolution of the Union would ensue. If there are any such, I trust they are very few in number, and must think them only fit to be consigned to the care of the Resident of the Lunatic Hospital.

There cannot be a possible case imagined, in which it should be even countenanced by a single State, at present.

I am aware, that in the slang of the day, those who think as I do, are reproached with the epithet of Submission Men, and the imputation of fear; but it is equally unjust and unreasonable in those who claim for themselves the attributes of Patriotism, integrity, and independent minds, to refuse the same to others. Where there wanting men in our ranks, who have some pretensions to character and talents. Our fear, the fear of God, and of disgrace, and of public calamity; our submission, submission to our consciences. I will conclude, gentlemen, by tendering the following toast, with profound respect to the meeting: "*The generous feelings of my Countrymen*—Elevation of character is conspicuous in its most irregular movements. May it never be misdirected by false reasoning, false calculations, false pride, or false honor."

With the highest respect, I have the pleasure to subscribe myself, gentlemen,

Your very humble servant,

WILL'M JOHNSON.

From the Georgia Courier.

Charleston, Sept. 23, 1830.

DEAR SIR,—I delayed thus late in the season, in making my annual remarks on the prospects of ruling prices for the present crop of Cotton, in hopes ere this, to have had more correct information of the state of the crop from the Cotton growing States, and what effect the extra export of Cotton to Great Britain, over what was calculated on in the early part of the season, would have on the European Markets. At our last dates, (8th August) they still calculated on receiving not exceeding 550,000 Bales from the United States during the year; but the exports have been, (up to the 1st inst.) to Great Britain from these States, 584,000 Bales; and it may be calculated to reach 600,000 Bales; being upwards of 100,000 Bales over the exports of last year to Great Britain alone.

The general impression has been, that when they receive correct information in Liverpool on this subject, a check will be given to a further advance for time; particularly as the Dealers and Spinners have laid in large stocks, and are able to withdraw from the Market for some time. Should prices of *Uplands* go up to 7*d.* a 8*d.* I feel no doubt but the Spinners will make an effort to keep out of the market, to enable them to buy at lower rates towards the end of the year.

Should the consumption of Cotton continue undiminished to the end of the year, even with the additional imports into the Kingdom, the stock on hand in Great Britain, will evidently be reduced below what it was on the 1st of January last; and may then have a favorable effect on prices; but any advance on prices above 7*d.* to 8*d.* will have a tendency to check the consumption materially and induce other Cotton growing States, to exert all their resources to increase the cultivation and supplies of the European markets.

The exports of the United States from the 1st of October last to the 1st inst. has been:

To Great Britain,	584,000	Bales,
" France,	202,000	"
" all other European Ports,	40,000	"
Total exports to Europe in eleven months,	826,000	Bales.

The exports for this month, will make the total Foreign Exports, reach about 850,000 bales; add to this the estimated consumption in the United States of 150,000 bales, and it will make the last crop reach 1,000,000 bales.

At present it is impossible to make any thing like a correct estimate of the present crop; this State will evidently fall full one-third short of the last year. It is estimated that Georgia will export but little short of what she did the last season, owing to the increased cultivation in the back Counties of that State.—North Carolina will fall short nearly in proportion to this State; from Virginia we have no correct information. Our advices from Alabama and Tennessee are favorable; but in those States the cultivation has been considerably extended the present year and may make up the deficiency, which otherwise would have occurred from the dry season. From N. Orleans, they write, that it is estimated their exports will exceed that of the past season.

I am led to believe from all the information I can collect, that the present crop of the *U. States*, will be but little short of the last, if any.

It is well now to turn our attention to the supplies that Britain and France will receive the ensuing year, from other Cotton growing Countries.

The enhanced value of Cotton in Great Britain over the ruling prices of last year, is full 20 per cent. at the last dates, and should prices go up to 7*d.* a 8*d* the advance will be 25 per cent.

This will evidently augment the supplies from India, Brazil and Egypt, and draw every bale from the U. States, and *may* create a re-action in prices; this must evidently be the case should the consumption fall off materially. This I am not apprehensive of, unless the late Revolution in France, should draw some of the European powers into a contest, of which there is but little prospect from the feelings of England and other Powers towards France, on the late change of affairs in that country; nor do I suppose, even remotely, that the Manufactories of France will be disturbed.

Cotton has evidently, with all other articles of Produce for Foreign Exports, been affected, more or less, in prices by the Tariff, and will continue to be affected, to a greater extent every year while it remains at the rate it now is. Its effects for the last two years have not been so much felt as it will in its future operations. The heavy import of Goods from Europe, prior to the Tariff taking effect, (and in anticipation of it) with the large amount *smuggled* through Canada, has kept the market supplied. The smuggling trade has been checked by the efficient measures taken by the Officers of Government, and the surplus stock of goods being now nearly exhausted prices of both Woolen and Cotton Fabrics will advance—indeed, they have advanced in New York 15 to 20 per cent. But the greatest injury to the Planters is not the enhanced value of goods; they are still lower than they were previous to the Tariff. The planters feel it most, in the balance of trade with Great Britain and other Countries. If we do not take in exchange their Produce or Manufactures for ours, we must sell our Cotton and other produce to them for *Cash*, which has, and will continue, to reduce the rate of Exchange—our exports being greater than our Imports.

Great Britain and France must have our Cotton, and if we do not take their Manufactures in payment, they must pay for it in cash, and the Planter will have to bear all the expenses of its transportation to the United States; for the price will be taken off the Cotton and other Produce, to cover those charges, or what is equivalent, the rate of Exchange will be reduced so as to cover them. Within the last year, Exchange has gone down 5 per cent. equal to a half-cent on Upland Cotton; and I have no hesitation in saying, that in another year it will go down 5 per cent. and continue until Specie can be sent to the United States on better terms than to negociate on England or France.

Should Cotton continue to advance in Europe, the advocates of the Tariff may attempt to argue, that it has no bad effect on prices; this rise, if any, will only prove, that the European Manufacturers cannot do without the article, and could it be obtained from any other country on better terms, the United States would not receive their custom.—The advance does not prove that the Tariff has no evil tendency—The difference of Exchange will still be paid by the Cultivator, and the higher the price of Produce, the larger will be the amount of Exports, and the greater will be the difficulty to receive payments while Foreign Manufactures are excluded by Protecting Duties.

Our dates of the 8th August from Liverpool, advise the Cotton Market as remaining steady. The sales of the previous week were not so extensive, but prices fully supported; quotations for Uplands, 6½d, a 7¾d. At these prices, shipments could not be made with the present rate of Exchange, to save, above 10 a 11½ as in quality. From the disturbed state of France, but little had been done in the Havre Market—Prices, however, had been fully sustained, and even some small advance spoken of.

The sales with us of the *New Crop*, have been entirely confined to Agents for the Northern Spinners and dealers, at prices too high to warrant shipments to Liverpool with a hope of saving.

From every view I can take of the prospects before us for the ensuing year, I am led to the conclusion, that prices for Upland Cotton will range from 10 to 12 cents as in quality. Speculations may at times advance the Liverpool Market, but a withdrawal of the Consumers from it will bring prices down, so as to render shipments extremely hazardous above those rates.

This, however, is only my individual opinion, and my friends are as able on this subject, to form as correct ideas as myself.

I am Dear Sir, Your's very Respectfully,

JOHN ROBINSON.

FROM THE BELLOWS' FALLS INTELLIGENCER.

"The "living skeleton," who has been exhibiting himself in different parts of the Union, passed through this village last week on his way to Philadelphia, whence he is to sail for Europe. We understand that the gentleman who accompanies him has engaged to pay him *forty thousand dollars* for the privilege of exhibiting him two years, on condition that he should make a deduction of 500 dollars for every pound of flesh which he might gain. Now, if he does not grow *fat*, he cannot grow *poor!*

The Selma (Alabama) Courier states that Mr. Gilbert Gurley was shot in the street, in that town, on the 31st ult. and expired in a few hours afterwards. A Dr. Edward Gannt has been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the act.

Square Toes.—In the reign of Queen Mary of England, square toed shoes were in fashion, and the men wore them of so prodigious a breadth, that Bulwer says, if he remembers aright, there was a proclamation came out, that no man should wear his shoes above *six inches* square at the toes.

Strayed or Stolen

From the Stable of Mr. Charles T. Stuart of this place, on the night of the 25th or 26th of September, a sorrel Horse, about 7 or 8 years old. He is sway-backed, has a white spot in his forehead, and is slightly spavined.—He was bought a few months since from Mr. Robert Stuart of Stokes County.

Any person who will deliver said Horse to us in Fayetteville, shall be suitably rewarded.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 7. §96 tf.§

5 Capitals of 10,000 Dolls.

And the price of Tickets only $5.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,

Fifteenth Class; to be drawn in Norfolk, on Friday, the 15th instant.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	prize	of	10,000 Dollars.
1	do	of	10,000 Dollars.
1	do	of	10,000 Dollars.
1	do	of	10,000 Dollars.
1	do	of	10,000 Dollars.
1	do	of	5,420 Dollars.
10	prizes	of	1,000 Dollars.
10	do	of	500 Dollars.
10	do	of	400 Dollars.
10	do	of	300 Dollars.
10	do	of	200 Dollars.
10	do	of	150 Dollars.
18	do	of	100 Dollars. &c. &c.

Prizes all payable in CASH the moment drawn, and the Drawing sent where directed by any adventurer.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will be thankfully received and the most prompt attention paid. Address to,

B. W. HEWSON,

October 5. Petersburg Virginia.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1830.

☞ We are requested by Capt. RANSOM to state, that the first semi-annual Examination, at the Fayetteville Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, will commence on Monday next, and continue during the week, which the parents, guardians, and friends of the Cadets, and literary and scientific gentlemen generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Cotton Market.—The importance of the subject to most of our readers has induced us to copy a long letter from a merchant of Charleston on the prospects of the Cotton Market. We have heretofore stated our own opinions, (with the facts on which they were founded,) and feel pleased that we have now an opportunity of presenting the other side to our readers, leaving them to form their own conclusions.

It is much to be regretted, that the Editors of the Raleigh Register have been obliged to form the determination to discontinue the publication of their semi-weekly Register. It has been a valuable paper, and its loss will be sensibly felt, especially during the sessions of the Legislature. The following is the Editors' address to their patrons:

To the Patrons of the Register and the Public.—After an experiment of seven years duration, we find that the population of North Carolina is not sufficiently dense to support a semi-weekly Newspaper. We commenced the publication of the Register twice a week, with an insufficient number of Subscribers to warrant the increased expense attending it, confidently trusting that it would secure for itself additional patronage. Having been disappointed in this expectation, and having no reason, from the inconvenient arrangement of the Mails to calculate on any material augmentation to our list of semi-weekly Subscribers, we have determined to discontinue that paper on the 15th November next, which day will complete the seventh year of its publication.

After that period, the Register will be published every Thursday morning, and in order that we may be enabled to give to our readers, a full detail of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; a clear and satisfactory account of the proceedings of Congress, and of our own Legislature; a faithful record of passing events, as well as an agreeable variety of Literary and Miscellaneous Articles, we shall publish our Paper on a large Imperial sheet with an elegant new Type, procured for the purpose.

We cherish the hope that the exertions thus made to improve the oldest and one of the most widely circulating Papers in the State, will not only merit a continuance of its present numerous Subscribers, but be the means of adding to their number.

☞ The WEEKLY REGISTER will, after the above date, be forwarded to the late Subscribers of the semi-weekly paper.

The *Nullifiers* in Charleston had a meeting on the 28th ult. at which they agreed, unanimously, to support the following Ticket:

For Congress—William Drayton.

For the State Senate—Richard Cunningham.

For Representatives—William Aiken, S. L. Simons, Henry Horlbeck, Jacob F. Mintzing, Elias Horry, Jacob Axson, Henry L. Pinckney, John Ball, James Ferguson, Peter J. Shand, Isaac E. Holmes, Edward R. Laurens, Ker Boyce, Hugh S. Legare, Matthew I. Keith, Henry A. Desaussure.

The party must be in a sinking state, when they not only nominate a Candidate for Congress who is directly and avowedly opposed to their schemes, but put upon their Ticket four gentlemen, Messrs. Aiken, Legare, Keith and Desaussure, who, as stated by the Charleston Courier, "have, either personally or by their friends, given the most unequivocal *assurances*, in writing, that they are decidedly and unequivocally *opposed* to Convention." The election will take place, we believe, tomorrow; when, we earnestly hope, the nullification party will sustain a defeat from which they can never expect to rally.

We have received the first number of the "Miners' and Farmer's Journal," a very neat weekly newspaper, published at Charlotte, in this State, by Messrs. H. S. Noble & T. J. Holton.

Health of New Orleans.—There were one hundred and fifteen deaths in New Orleans, during the week ending on the 11th Sept.

The Philadelphia Inquirer contradicts, positively, the statement that the Count Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte) intends to return to France.

The Fall Term of our Superior Court commences this day. There is such a mass of State business, that it is probable no causes on the civil docket will be disposed of. A day will be fixed by the Court, for the execution of Elijah W. Kimbrough, who, it will be remembered, made an unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court.

We regret to learn that Judge Daniel has been indisposed on the Circuit and is still in feeble health.—*Raleigh Reg.*

A Valuable Mine.—A sale was recently made of one eighth part of a Mine in Burke county, known by the name of the *Brindle Mine*, and belonging to the Messrs. Carsons and others. It brought $5,000, making, at the same rate, the whole value of the Mine to be 40,000 dollars—a moderate estimate it is thought.—*Ral. Register.*

The President of the United States returned to the seat of government on Saturday evening, from his visit to Tennessee, in good health, we understand.—*Nat. Int.*

Cincinnati.—We have seen a letter from Cincinnati, dated 8th Sept. stating that the number of buildings now under way in that flourishing city, exceeds that of any previous year, and such is the demand for mechanics, that employment could be had for at least 800 or 1000. The writer mentions that in some instances bricks have been taken from the kilns while yet warm. Good boarding can be had from $1 50 to $2 a week.—*Balt. Pat.*

By last Night's Mail.

WEST INDIA QUESTION SETTLED!

We sincerely congratulate our readers that well authenticated intelligence is received, that the West India Ports are to be opened to the vessels of the U. S. as soon as the necessary Proclamations can be issued by the two governments. The N. Y. American, an opposition paper, gives entire credit to the following letter:

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New York American, dated Liverpool, 26th *August,* 1830.

MY DEAR SIR: It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West India question is settled. The President is to issue his proclamation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the Order in Council of the 27th July, 1827 (issued you recollect in Galatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July 1825, which opens the West India trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished.

The American says, "there is no treaty come, or probably to come; but a communication from the British government, importing, that if, on the receipt of the despatch here, the President shall issue his Proclamation, giving effect to the act of the last Congress, the direct trade between the U. S. and the British West Indies shall be renewed, upon the terms stated in that act," that is, upon principles of perfect reciprocity.

It is reported on the authority of a private letter from England, speaking as if with knowledge, that there was a fair probability of the speedy adjustment of the claims of American citizens upon France. We earnestly hope this may be true.

The following is the substance of the news by the Napoleon, the last arrival at N. York:

The march of the French government appears steady, peaceful and firm,—nor can the "turning out" of some portions of the workmen in Paris, on account of want of employment, be justly looked upon as any indication of political discontent. Great Britain will, it is no longer a matter of doubt, acknowledge the new order of things, and already an agent of Louis Philip's government had arrived in England charged with preparing the way for a formal diplomatic recognition. That this will not be withheld is manifest alike from the concurrent tone of the whole London Press, and the express declaration of the Courier (the official paper,) that Charles X. and his family are only to be received in England on the footing of private persons. Prussia, too, it seems equally certain will acquiesce; nor is there any reason to doubt that Austria will do the same.—From Russia nothing of course could have been heard.

The reports of actual insurrection in Spain prove to be unfounded; but a spirit was aroused that would ultimately compel Ferdinand to more liberal measures, or to share the fate of his relative in France. In the Netherlands apparent tranquility prevailed.

The arrest of Prince *Polignac* has put into the power of the government of France the two most obnoxious ministers, *Peyronnet* being previously arrested.

The ex King was at Lulworth castle, in England, where he expected to pass some time.

ALGIERS.—A private letter from Toulon gives important information from Algiers. Bourmont has refused to strike the white flag, and Duperre has hoisted the tri colored flag, so that all communication between the army and the fleet is suspended.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THINGS WHICH I LIKE TO SEE IN CHURCH.

I like to see persons when a Preacher rises whom they did not expect to hear, and who is not a favorite with them, wait till prayer commences, and then bolt from their seats and leave the Church. It shews a laudable independence of mind, and a nice regard for decency and decorum. Moreover, those not otherwise distinguished may find in this way the means of becoming conspicuous. In a member of another Church, it evinces an excessive degree of piety, and a conscience so prodigiously sensitive, that it cannot bear to hear the good news of salvation proclaimed through any other organ than one of their own choosing, the will of God to the contrary notwithstanding.

I like to see a young man, when a lady leaves Church during service, (if he is any wise partial to her,) to feel an immediate twinge of conscience, and pop out after. It shews an amazing sympathy of sentiment, and great respect for the opinions of his adorable.

I like to see a person recline his head upon the pew, and take a nap as soon as the text is named. It shews that he has got religion enough, and manifests great respect for the duties of religion, and the congregation present.

I like to see a person laugh and whisper to the person sitting next him, whenever the Preacher uses a metaphor or expression somewhat variant from the ordinary usages of language. It shews that he has studied Grammar, and withal is a bright genius, and something of a critic.

I like to see a person, when the plate is handed round for contribution, throw in a bit of tobacco, or a piece of blank paper, in case he has no money. It shews that he would be liberal if he only had the means.

I like to see a person, when service is ended, snatch up his hat and leave the Church while the Preacher is pronouncing the benediction. It gives him an enviable opportunity of *showing off* before the admiring congregation.

A Friend to Decorum.

Boat Race.—A race took place yesterday afternoon at Hoboken, between a bark canoe, paddled by two Indians from St. John's and the newsboat of the evening papers, rowed by two Whitehall Boatmen, with single oars, for fifty dollars, offered by Mr. Van Antwerp to the successful competitor. The starting place was near the ferry stairs, and the boats were to go twice round a stake placed a quarter of a mile to the north. A large concourse of people attended, and the collection of small craft plying about the water with the assemblage on the green, formed a pleasing and picturesque spectacle. A wigwam was erected in which the squaws took up their temporary quarters. The Indians paddled with great energy and dexterity, but it was almost immediately obvious that they could not contend with their lusty opponents, who took the lead and kept it. After going once round the stake, the Savages very philosophically made directly for the shore, and gave up the contest with perfect nonchalance.—They afterward with some of their brethren danced the war dance, with its accompaniments. A fine band of music played at intervals during the afternoon.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Friday evening last, Miss HARRIET TURNER, daughter of Mr. Duncan Campbell, aged 11 years.

Private letters received in this city communicate the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mrs. Monroe, wife of ex-President Monroe. Yesterday only we announced the death of Mr. Hay, son in law of the same venerable individual.—*N. Y. Amer.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $10 a 11 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 55 a 60. Flour, $4 a 5, Iron 4½ a 5½. Flaxseed 90 a $1. Lard 8 a 10. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 50 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 30 a 37½. Wheat, 70 a 80. Beeswax, 20 cts.

United States Bank Notes,	*par*
South Carolina,	1 *pr. ct. dis.*
Virginia,	1 do do.
Georgia,	2½ *a* 3. do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,	½ *pr. ct. pm.*
under 500,	½ do do.

HEAD QUARTERS, }
4th October, 1830. }

Independent Company, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the Armory, on Tuesday the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely, armed and equipped according to law, in Winter Uniform, for the purpose of joining the Regiment.

The non commissioned Officers will parade at the Court House on the day previous, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, for the purpose of joining the Officers' Drill.—By order of the Commandant.

W. F. STRANGE, 2d Serg't.

Cotton Saw Gins.

ON the 21st day of October inst. will be sold in front of the Subscriber's Auction Room, Green street, three first rate Cotton Saw Gins.

H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

October 5, 1830. §96ts.§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

$30,000, $15,000, $10,000,

To be drawn on the 9th of October.

SEND your Orders to HEWSON'S OFFICE, if you want prizes. The *Funds* can be had at all times at sight;—secure a chance in the following Schemes, a better opportunity for a fortune never offered, viz.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 18.

Draws 9th October.

CAPITALS.

1	Prize	of	30,000 DOLLARS,
1	do	of	15,000 DOLLARS,
1	do	of	10,000 DOLLARS,
1	do	of	5,000 DOLLARS,
1	do	of	4,000 DOLLARS,
10	Prizes	of	1,000 DOLLARS,
10	do	of	600 DOLLARS,
10	do	of	500 DOLLARS,

Besides 400's, 300's, 200's, 100's, 90's, &c.

Tickets $10, *Halves* $5, *Quarters* $2 50.

☞LOOK AT THIS.

$25,000 and 50 Prizes of $1,000.

N. YORK CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

27th Class Extra.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 13th October; a complete list of which will be received at 'Hewson's Office,' and immediate information given to distant adventurers.

TRULY SPLENDID.

☞	25,000	DOLLARS,
☞	20,000	DOLLARS,
☞	10,000	DOLLARS,
	5000	DOLLARS,
	3500	DOLLARS,
Fifty Prizes of	1000	DOLLARS,
Sixty-five do of	500	DOLLARS,

Besides numerous smaller Prizes.

"No Mistake" in this Scheme, and worthy the notice of all who are in want of the *ready Rhino.*

Whole Tickets only $10—*Shares in proportion.*

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets will meet with prompt attention.—Address to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

DRAWING

Of the Delaware and North Carolina Lottery, No. 5.

38, 59, 22, 6, 23, 15, 7, 9, 8.

No. 6, 22, 59, the handsome Capital of *One Thousand Dollars* was sold at HEWSON'S OFFICE, Petersburg, and as usual the cash paid at sight.

HEWSON'S PRIZE OFFICE, }
PETERSBURG, *Virginia.* }

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 17th Class.

46, 21, 41, 54, 10, 38, 57, 29, 13, 5.

No. 21, 41, 46, the Grand Capital of 20,000 Dollars. Several Capitals as usual, sold at the Lottery and Exchange Office of

B. W. Hewson.

October 1.

POETRY.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

SIRNAMES.

Men once were sirnamed from their shape or estate,
(You all may from history worm it,)
There was Lewis the Bulky and Henry the Great,
John Lackland, and Peter the Hermit.
But now as the door plates of Misters and Dames
Are read, each so constantly varies,
From the owner's trade, figure, and calling; sirnames
Seem given by rule of contraries.

Mr. Box though provok'd never doubles his fist,
Mr. Burns in his grate has no fuel,
Mr. Playfair don't catch me at Hazard's or whist,
Mr. Coward was wing'd in a duel.
Mr. Wise is a dunce, Mr. King is a whig,
Mr. Coffin's uncommonly sprightly,
And huge Mr. Little broke down in a gig,
While driving fat Mrs. Golightly.

Mrs. Drinkwater's apt to indulge in a dram,
Mrs. Angel's an absolute fury,
And meek Mr. Lion let fierce Mr. Lamb
Tweak his nose in the lobby of Drury.
At Bath, where the feeble go more than the stout,
(A conduct well worthy of Nero,)
Over poor Mr. Lightfoot, confined with the gout,
Mr. Heavyside danced a bolero.

Miss Joy, wretched maid, when she chose Mr. Love,
Found nothing but sorrow await her;
She now holds in wedlock a true turtle dove,
The fondest of mates, Mr. Hayter.
Mr. Oldcastle dwells in a modern built hut,
Miss Sage is of madcaps the archest;
Of all the queer bachelors Cupid e'er cut,
Old Mr. Younghusband's the starchest.

Mr. Child in a passion knock'd down Mr. Rock,
Mr. Stone like an aspen leaf shivers,
Miss Pool used to dance, but she stands like a stock,
Ever since she became Mrs. Rivers.
Mr. Swift hobbles onward, no mortal knows how,
He moves as though cords had entwined him,
Mr. Metcalf run off upon meeting a cow,
With pale Mrs. Turnbull behind him.

Mr. Babbler's as mute as a fish in the sea,
Mr. Miles never moved on a journey,
Mr. Gotobed sits up till half after three,
Mr. Makepeace was bred an attorney.
Mr. Gardener can't tell a flower from a root,
Mr. Wild with timidity draws back,
Mr. Ryder performs all his journeys on foot,
Mr. Foot all his journeys on horseback.

Mr. Penny whose father was rolling in wealth,
Kicked down all the fortune his dad won,
Large Mr. Lefever's the picture of health,
Mr. Goodenough is but a bad one.
Mr. Crookshank steps into three thousand a year,
By shewing his leg to an heiress;
Now I hope you'll acknowledge I've made it out clear
Sirnames ever go by contraries.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most rominent qualities thefollowing may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes thatgentle perspirationwhich is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Parasols & Italian Lustrings.

W. L. Jones

FEELS pleasure in announcing to his customers, that he is this day receiving from New York, a beautiful assortment of richly bordered
Parasols and Umbrellas, with ivory mountings,
Matteoni and Paradise Italian Lustrings, of richest lustre and superior quality,
Jet black and blue black Gros de Naples,
Plaid and fancy coloured do.
Red, chocolate and yellow bandanna Handkerchiefs, warranted real India,
2 cases Leghorn Bonnets, which is considered the best value ever offered in this market,
1 case superior figured Swiss Muslin, some very fine,
Ladies' bl'k & white English and French silk Hose,
Gentlemen's black silk half do.
White and straw coloured Satins, Florences, &c.
With a great many other articles that are both new and fashionable, calculated for the present season, all of which will be sold as low as any Goods of the same quality can be purchased in this market.

JULY 20, 1830. ‖85tf‖

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence, as usual, on the 1st Monday in November and terminate on the 1st Saturday in March. The arrangement for the ensuing session will be as follows, viz:

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. SHORT, daily, at 9 o'clock A. M.—Ticket $15.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. RICHARDSON, daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Doct. CALDWELL, daily, 11 o'clock A. M.—$15.
Anatomy, $15 } By Dr. DUDLEY, ten times a week,
Surgery, $15 } viz. daily, at 12 o'clock, and 4 times a week at 3 o'clock P. M.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. BLYTHE, daily, at 1 o'clock P. M.—$15.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Matriculation fee is $5, and that of Graduation 20 dollars.

C. W. SHORT, M. D., *Dean.*

Lexington, Kentucky July 1, 1830. ‖85-16w‖

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

May 20. HALL & JOHNSON.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-4 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric ditto
2 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
1-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tamboretl and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3¼ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles,
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases. Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73-tf.

20 Casks unslacked LIME and
10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN,

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

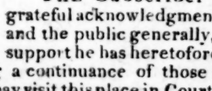
Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.



General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August. 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4. 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,
Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
½ qr. casks Malaga Wine,
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞ Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81 *tf*

Cheap New Goods.

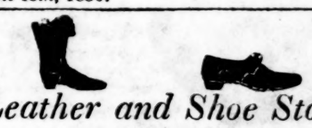
THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.
Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap.
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Levantine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hks, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves,
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd, narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe, Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy, Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15*th*, 1830.



Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings;
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,

By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 by 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

Mansion Hotel.

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the *MANSION HOTEL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Public Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers may enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Families in private conveyances. The TABLE and BAR will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and with vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that liberal patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, from the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends and from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. 85tf.

For Rent,

A *PEW* in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25 68tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*
JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

John Anders, Adm'r of Ann Anders, and others, vs. Sam'l Anders & Roland Sutton & wife Elizabeth. } PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES AND DIVISION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the Defendants. Sam'l Anders and Roland Sutton and wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State, therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for six weeks, that unless the Defendants appear on or before the first day of the next Term and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard exparte.

From the Minutes.

Test, P. KELLY, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Sarah Barret vs. William Bryant. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed at Fayetteville, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Lumberton on the fourth Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favour of the Plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

From the Minutes,

ARCH'D McEACHIN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1830.

Salmon Strong, vs. James Sampson. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, for the space of six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and replevy and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final by default will be awarded in favor of the plaintiff, and the Lands herein attached condemned to execution.

Witness, THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk of said Court. Office, the third Monday of August, Anno Domini, 1830, and the 55th year of American Independence.*

‖94-6w‖ THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

BOOKS,

Suitable for Sunday School Libraries, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission a supply of Books adapted to Sunday School Libraries, and for presents to youths, which will be sold very low.

ALSO,

Bishop Griswold's Sermons,
Common Prayer Books, with the additional Hymns some as low as 25 cents,
Buck's Theological Dictionary, at $1 12,
Chalmer's Works,
Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

July 1, 1830.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION.

Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. John Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. Y. price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

CHEAP PAPER

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. Lee*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.